

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 26, 1934

No. 39

"Shall N.R.A. Be Scrapped?" Noted Prelate Makes Reply

The following is taken from an address delivered by Right Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D., before the National Conference of Catholic Charities held in Cincinnati. Space prevents entire reproduction of the address. In its entirety it may be said to be intelligently constructive in criticism and a real contribution to the widespread discussion—and assaults from certain other sources—on the future of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

THOSE who would answer this question in the affirmative may be fairly required to tell us what they would put in the place of N.R.A. Solemn and indignant protestations of loyalty to the principles of liberty, or to the Constitution of the United States, are not an answer. The American Liberty League is not an answer. The widely heralded recent book by our only living ex-President is not an answer. The attacks upon the N.R.A. by partisan politicians, by avaricious captains of industry, by jaundiced newspapers, by time-serving special correspondents, and by all the unclean horde of retainers of plutocracy do not constitute an answer. None of these indictments, nor all of them combined, supply what the American people have a right to demand: an alternative plan for getting out of the depression. The question before us is not academic. It involves the livelihood and the lives of many millions of human beings. If the N.R.A. is to be scrapped, they want to know, we all want to know, what economic arrangements are proposed as a substitute.

Apparently many of the critics have an alternative plan. While very few of them have sufficient courage to avow it, or sufficient clarity of thought to perceive its implications, the majority would like to see restored the arrangements and the system which were in operation before Franklin D. Roosevelt entered the White House. That is, they want to abolish regulation and go back to unrestrained business domination and unlimited competition. If the enemies of the N.R.A. have in mind any other plan, they have failed to give it intelligible expression. The only other choices are Socialism, Communism, and Fascism. We know that the critics do not want either Socialism or Communism, and we have not heard any of them avow a belief in the system associated with the names of Hitler and Mussolini. Let us see then what they really desire; let us consider what is involved in the scrapping of the N.R.A. and the restoration of the economic arrangements that existed before Roosevelt.

What N.R.A. Repeal Would Mean

It means the destruction of all the rules and regulations in the N.R.A. codes. The workers would no longer be protected by minimum wage rates: employers would be free to pay starvation wages. The hours of labor would no longer be restricted to 40 per week: employers could enforce a working week of 50, 55, or 60 hours. The legally protected right of labor to organize would be destroyed; powerful and tyrannous employers would again be in a position to prevent the formation or the functioning of genuine and effective labor

unions. The prohibition of child labor would be repealed: employers could hire 14-year-old children, and in some occupations and states, persons below that age. All the rules for the enforcement of fair competition and fair business practices would be swept away: the honest business man, the humane business man, the little business man, would no longer be protected against their dishonest, extortionate, and powerful competitors; cut-throat competition, the rules of dog-eat-dog, every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost, would again be enthroned as the highest business ethics. . . .

Some refuse to consider the effects of destroying the N.R.A., and fatuously assume that a change will be good merely because it is a change. Others believe that the scrapping of the N.R.A. and the removal of government regulation would be promptly followed by a rapid revival of business. In other words, they have a naive and unreasoning faith that business recovery will come about naturally and automatically. . . .

Credulity Based on Mistaken Inferences

What has happened since the spring of 1933 to persuade any functioning intelligence that the automatic method would work any better now than it worked during the regime of Herbert Hoover? Nothing. Absolutely nothing. Its deluded advocates seem to have no other ground for their credulity than mistaken inferences. Natural and automatic forces, they think, lifted the country out of every previous depression. Natural and automatic forces are now all set to repeat that performance. This depression, so these men assume, does not differ significantly from those that have gone before. . . .

Excess of productive capacity relative to profitable demand was the main cause of the depression. Too much of the national income was converted into new instruments of production; too little was expended for the products of existing capital. This unbalanced condition was caused by a bad distribution of the national income. The masses of the people could not buy more goods because they had not the money; the minority that could have bought more failed to do so because they already had enough. In other words, those who had the desire to consume more had not the power, while those who had the power lacked the desire. The latter put their surplus into new machinery, new factories, new apartment houses, new office buildings, and a hundred other forms of new capital which were unable to operate at full capacity. At length this excessive and unprofitable investment came to an end. Immediately followed the disemployment of hundreds of thousands in the capital goods industries and their consequent inability to buy the products of other industries; then unemployment in the latter industries, a further reduction in the demand for goods, and a progressively wider area of unemployment. . . .

From Whence Will Come the Demand?

The discrepancy between productive capacity and consumers' demand is much greater now than it was in 1929. How, then, can the advocates of

automatic recovery expect that increase in the sale of goods which is essential to business revival? From whom do they expect the increased effective demand for goods and products?

Forgetful of the Past

Some credulous persons ignore or evade these troublesome questions, and take refuge in "psychology." They have recourse to the hocus-pokus of "confidence." When the minds and emotions of business men become steeped in or inflated with "confidence," the industrial machine will somehow get into full operation. These economic babes in the woods have very short memories. They forget that for at least two years after the depression set in business leaders were possessed of more "confidence" than anything else. Industrial conditions were "fundamentally sound." Prosperity was "just around the corner." Nevertheless, business became sicker and sicker until at last "confidence" vanished utterly. How can any intelligent person who makes a moderate use of his intelligence delude himself into believing or hoping that "confidence" will prove efficacious at the present time? Suppose the N.R.A. were scrapped tomorrow, and business men were permitted to buy and sell, to hire and discharge, to produce and invest, as they pleased. If "confidence," or credulity, impelled them to build more factories or open more mines they would soon find that the products thereof could not be sold. If they merely produced more goods, at the same time reducing wages, they would land in the same predicament. . . .

From the foregoing we draw the following conclusions: All the intelligible substitutes that have been suggested for the N.R.A. fall under the head of negation, or reaction, or futility, or disaster. Instead of being scrapped, the N.R.A. should be continued indefinitely.

Imperative Need for Changes

Are we entitled to go further and draw the conclusion that the N.R.A. requires no change or improvement? Not at all. It stands in immediate and imperative need of at least four fundamental modifications.

The first change should be in the composition of the code authorities. The small business man, the consumer, and the wage earner should all have representation, with voting power, in all these bodies; for they are the agencies set up by the various industries themselves for the administration and enforcement of the codes. It is not necessary that each of the three groups above mentioned, or any of them, should have equal representation with the dominant business membership. One small business man, competent and faithful in attending the meetings of a code authority, would be able to compel reasonable consideration of the interests and grievances of his group. Similarly, one representative of the consumers might be sufficient to interpret and defend the welfare of those who buy goods. As a rule, the labor representation should be somewhat larger. Competent representatives of the wage earners would be able not only to protect the interest of their own class but

to bring about genuine self-government in industry. . . .

With the changes suggested above, the N.R.A. could give us an industrial system occupying a sane middle ground between individualism and collectivism. It would be able to meet and vanquish all the loose and silly charges of "bureaucracy" and "regimentation." It would exemplify a sane and scientific measure of industrial democracy.

Price Fixing and Production Limits

The second proposed change could be effected by the N.R.A. and the industries themselves. All the code provisions for minimum price fixing and limitation of production should be eliminated from the codes. While business men are entitled to a fair price for their products and services, the difficulty of giving this principle accurate expression in the codes and of fairly enforcing it is so great that the policy has on the whole done more harm than good. Moreover, its scope and effects have been much smaller than many critics would have us believe. In some of the codes selling below cost is prohibited, but cost comprises only the expense of current operations. It does not include interest on the investment nor certain other regular overhead charges. Obviously such price fixing does not injure the consumer.

Restrictions upon production through the limitation of machine operations to 80 hours per week seem to conflict with that objective of the National Industrial Recovery Act which reads as follows: "to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries, . . ." Like price fixing, it is subject to great administrative difficulties and practical abuses. In both the woolen and cotton branches of the textile industry, manufacturers are forbidden to operate their machines with more than two shifts of 40 hours each per week. The reasons alleged for this prohibition are plausible, but in practice they are offset by much more important considerations. . . .

Injury to the Common Good

While this restriction has the appearance of great fairness, of enforcing distributive justice among different kinds of mill owners, communities and wage earners, it has nevertheless gravely injured the common good. It has kept down the volume of production and kept up prices. Indeed, the maintenance of prices easily becomes the dominant consideration with manufacturers who limit machine hours and production. When the demand for cotton goods declined last spring to such an extent as to threaten a fall in prices, the N.R.A. decreed a 25 per cent curtailment of machine hours. Obviously this restriction of production

and bolstering of prices did not increase consumption or employment. . . .

The third change required is a reduction of the working week to thirty hours, with no diminution in weekly wages. The average in the codes is now forty hours. The primary objects of the thirty-hour week are to increase employment, payrolls and the purchasing power of labor. In view of the refusal of industrialists last spring to accept the President's moderate recommendation of a 10 per cent reduction in hours, leaving the weekly pay rates unchanged, and in view of the recent arrogant disregard of a Presidential order to the same effect by the masters of the cotton garment industry, it is clear that this change in the N.R.A. will have to be imposed by Congress.

Discussion of Opposing Views

Two grave questions are raised by this proposal: Would it be beneficial to the country as a whole? Would it not be disastrous to employers? To the first inquiry two quite different answers are, in effect, given by two groups of economists. One group asserts that even a thirty-hour week would not be sufficiently short to place all the unemployed at work on the production of material goods, because the product could not all be consumed. Hence a considerable portion of the laboring population must find employment in the service industries and on public works. "Now it is in the field of services, of work that does not require any significant amount of mechanical power and raw material, that the only potentially unlimited field for human labor exists. A very large expansion of this field is the only practical solution of the problem of unemployment for men displaced by machines." ("Business vs. Finance," by David Cushman Coyle, pp. 21, 22; 4th ed.) The same opinion is elaborated by Stuart Chase in "The Economy of Abundance." On page 8 of "Economic Reconstruction," which is the "Report of the Columbia University Commission," we find the following question which had been addressed to 91 prominent engineers and 93 prominent executives: "What per cent of increase could be effected by the industry reported if equipment and management were brought up to the level of the best current standard?" In the answers returned the mean estimate of the engineers was 90.1 per cent and of the executives, 84.4 per cent.

What Shortened Work Week Would Accomplish

On the other hand, the volume entitled, "America's Capacity to Consume," by members of the staff of the Brookings Institution, maintains that, with no increase in the man power efficiency which was exhibited in 1929, a thirty-hour week would reduce the production of that year by 40 per cent; if it be assumed that man power efficiency has been subsequently increased by 25 per cent the product would still be 10 per cent under the 1929 achievement.

Happily, it is not necessary to choose between

these estimates in order to determine our attitude toward the thirty-hour week. That measure is immediately and urgently needed to relieve unemployment and to provide purchasing power for those who would use it to buy goods and revive business. When these ends are attained the hours of labor can be lengthened if that is found necessary to raise the standard of living to a reasonable level. In the present situation the thirty-hour week should be considered an emergency measure.

The second question noted above should, I am confident, be answered in the negative. While the thirty-hour week would drive many employers out of business, it would permit the more efficient to remain and to employ all the labor, produce all the goods and distribute all the purchasing power necessary for business recovery. The most efficient plants could be operated on a four-shift basis for 144 hours per week. The prices of goods need not rise greatly on account of the increased hourly rates of wages.

More of Product Must Go to Labor

The fourth change which is required in relation to the N.R.A. concerns the division of the product between capital and labor. As the main cause of the depression was the deficiency of purchasing power in the hands of the masses and the excess of investing power in the hands of the well-to-do and the rich, so the main remedy must be something that will correct this fundamental maladjustment. More of the product must go to labor and less to capital. The owners of capital must give up the expectation of 6 per cent. Not only must the interest share of the active capitalist be reduced but also the rate of interest on industrial loans. The crushing burden of industrial debt must be lightened, either by partial cancellation or by drastic lowering of interest rates. In many cases both forms of reduction will be imperative.

Indeed, the quickest way to recovery, the most beneficial policy for themselves as well as for every other element in the population would be adopted if business men for the next two years should forget all about interest and take only sufficient profits for a decent living. Undoubtedly this is "a hard saying," but I believe that it represents the highest practical wisdom.

People Will Not Return to Old Order

In all our thinking about depression and recovery we should keep in mind the fundamental fact that our resources of men and machinery are ample to provide a much higher standard of living for the vast majority of our people than they have ever enjoyed in the past. The supreme problem is not that of sufficient production, but of devising an organization which will keep the industrial machine going and effect the required distribution of the product. On the assumption that our people are still moderately honest, I believe that the N.R.A. is capable of providing this organization, of bringing about this just distribution. If it is not equal to this task, if it is doomed to fail, the American people will not choose to return to the old order. In all probability the people will turn to government operation of the essential industries. Mainly because I do not like this alternative I am eager that the N.R.A. should be improved and strengthened and given a fair opportunity to win success.

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General Motors Wants Denatured Bargaining

In an address to its 130,000 employees, General Motors, largest of automobile corporations, proclaims what may well be called the divine right of capital. It professes its admiration for collective bargaining—but then it tells who may bargain.

"Membership in a labor union or other type of labor or employee organization does not in itself establish the right of any such organization to represent employees in collective bargaining negotiations. Representatives for such purposes must have been specifically chosen by the employees that they are to represent, and the fact of such choice must be established."

Would Even Hobble Company Union

This statement, of course, limits all "collective bargaining" to company unions—which never bargain. But it puts hobbles on even the company union. Special representatives must be chosen by the employees who want to be heard, "and the fact of such choice must be established." This is a plain claim of the right of the company to supervise employee elections, and in practice means that the employer has access to the ballot box, says a correspondent of the International Labor News Service.

This is just a flat defiance of the National Industrial Recovery act. That act provides: "That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives, or in self-organization, or other mutual aid or protection."

Supervision of employee elections by the corporation is "interference, restraint and coercion," all three forbidden by the law.

"Greeks Bearing Gifts"

The General Motors statement goes on to claim the "right" to "assist any employee organization." This, in plain language, means that the corporation can and will subsidize company unions. But in another paragraph, the company unions would be: Under no circumstances, the company warns, may employees assume a voice in those affairs "which the management, by its very nature, must ultimately decide upon its own responsibility."

The old-time king claimed to rule "by divine right." The General Motors Corporation here claims to rule "by its very nature." The two phrases mean the same thing. "G. M." and the ex-kaiser are making the same claims; and it would not be surprising if the resemblance between the two went further.

The lofty air and virtuous attitude which General Motors is assuming these days makes an episode of its history of more than common interest.

When W. C. Durant was putting General Motors together in 1908-1910, he bought what were called the Heany patents. They were not patents. They had been declared invalid by the Patent Office, and a Federal court had sent Heany's lawyer and an employee of the Patent Office to the peniten-

tiary for fraud in connection with these patents.

By some quirk, John Albert Heany, prime mover in the whole affair, escaped being sent up with his pals, and turned his invalid patents over to some companies organized for the purpose. Durant bought these companies, when the only assets which they owned were on an exact level of value with a cancelled postage stamp. He paid for them \$112,759 in cash, and preferred and common stock of General Motors of \$7,019,500, par value. But that was a small fraction of the real value.

In 1928, Lawrence Seltzer, in his book "Financial History of the Automobile Industry," tells the story and adds:

"It is not a little striking to record that on October 1, 1927, the securities issued for the Heany companies, as multiplied by stock dividends, had a market value in excess of \$320,000,000; and by this date, more than \$50,000,000 in cash dividends had been paid on them; and that they now commanded dividends in excess of \$10,000,000 a year."

Public Pays For Dead Cats

That is one slice of the "capital" of the largest automobile company in the world. Durant bought these dead cats; but the public paid for them; and no one can tell at this day whether the investing or the consuming public paid the larger share. That is one chapter in the history of a giant corporation which now openly defies the law, and proposes to deal with its workers through denatured company unions.

What the American people want to know is how the administration will meet this brazen defiance of a statute passed by Congress, signed by the President, and upheld by an overwhelming majority of the public will.

LABOR CLARION EDITOR ON VACATION

Charles A. Derry, editor of the Labor Clarion, departed last Tuesday evening on a vacation trip for Seattle and other points in the Northwest country. This is the editor's first real vacation in some years, his other absences having been largely taken up with duties wherein he was representing either his own union or the central body in various gatherings—which no one can claim is a vacation if conscientious and thoughtful regard is had for the interests of the organization one is representing, and "Charlie" does just that. His substitute during his absence asks the indulgence, and assistance, of the readers. Mr. Derry began the trip with a voyage on the "Ruth Alexander."

SIGNS OF THE WEATHER

"Think it will rain this afternoon?" "I wouldn't be surprised. I've got a new hat, a fresh shoe-shine, and I've just had my car washed."—Edmund J. Kiefer in the Buffalo "Courier-Express."

Widespread Interest In Housing Program

San Francisco's \$7,000,000 Better Housing Program, one of the biggest single efforts in the nation to bring back prosperity without taxation or any general appeal for public funds reached its climax with the throwing into the field of hundreds of S.E.R.A. workers to contact every property owner for the purpose of obtaining building improvement pledges.

Civic organizations, banks, churches, associations of architects and material men, the retail and wholesale establishments of San Francisco, and many other activities of the city's life have pledged themselves heartily behind the campaign.

More than a score of women's organizations throughout the city have banded themselves together in a strong committee to work for a successful culmination of the campaign. Mrs. San Francisco Housewife, who is expected to direct the expenditure of something like 85 per cent of the hoped-for \$7,000,000, is flooding the headquarters at 477 California street with inquiries as to how she might obtain the loans.

A spectacular demonstration is in progress in which an old house was moved from its location at 251 Seventh street and carried bodily on trailer trucks to the Civic Center where it is being modernized under the eyes of all San Francisco.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Telephone Market 0056

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1934

Vote "No" on No. 11—Twice

At its meeting last Friday night the San Francisco Labor Council decided to advise union members in particular, and the public generally who are interested in the success of the school system of California, to vote "No" on the initiative proposition, which would make elective the members of the State Board of Education. The measure will appear on the November ballot as No. 11.

Thorough discussion was had on the subject, after it had been introduced in a set of resolutions, which appear in the Council minutes on page 10 of this paper. With the easily apparent sentiment in favor of opposing the measure, and in view of the near approach of the date of the election, the Council took immediate action, which will be transmitted to other central bodies throughout the State.

Briefly, the proposed initiative measure would have the State divided into ten districts, each of which would elect one member of the State Board of Education. These districts would be formed by combining two adjoining congressional districts into one education district. Each member of the Board would be elected for a term of ten years. The Board would choose the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is now elected by the people of the whole state for a four-year term. Terms of only two members of the Board of Education would expire every two years.

Delegates to the Labor Council who spoke in opposition to enactment of the proposed law were most emphatic in their denunciation. Disavowing any lack of sincere allegiance to the well-known principle of organized labor that favors elective rather than appointive officials, it was declared that in this particular measure there was so much of evil possibilities that every friend of true democratic government should rally in defense of that principle and oppose the No. 11 measure.

Ten-year terms, even with the recall provision, offer little hope for getting rid of incompetent or vicious officials when the need arises. With terms expiring at various times, over so long a period, the possibility of School Book Trust control—to mention only one weakness of the proposition—becomes easily apparent. Six members representing other districts than that in which the voter resides could forever thwart the wishes of perhaps a majority of the people of the entire State, in the conduct of the school system. No matter who might represent the voter in his own district, he would be powerless to help elect or to remove the other nine members of the State Board. Such a system would be archaic, but even its proposal serves again to remind that vigilance is the price of liberty.

Just who was responsible for, and the real power behind the movement, was a question propounded,

but unanswered, in the Labor Council meeting last week. The measure comes to the voters via the initiative route, and the expense alone of circulating petitions for such propositions is well known to the people of the State. No wealthy friends—individual or corporate—of education have thus far appeared as sponsor for the measure or for the expense of securing it a place on the ballot. Glances are being cast toward the School Book Trust as the most likely "angel" who might be interested. The possibility of exploitation in California is great, should enforcement of the free school text-book law, after its many years of successful operation, now be placed in the hands of unfriendly officials. In 1933 a 40 per cent saving was made on the State printing of text-books as compared with the publishers' wholesale price f. o. b. San Francisco.

It is also pointed out that in times past various interests have attempted by devious ways to use the schools for propaganda purposes, and may again desire to do so. Further, that members of the State Board of Education serve without salary, and the expense of making a campaign for elective office over a widely scattered territory is great and, without aid from other sources, is beyond the means of most citizens.

Voters are cautioned that there will be two "No. 11" propositions on the ballot—one the State measure above referred to, the other a proposed amendment to the charter of the city and county of San Francisco (reduction of city employees' pay). But as members of union labor are advised to vote one way—"No"—on both the state and city No. 11 proposals, no confusion should result in the minds of such voters.

Equal Right for Labor

President Roosevelt's reported plan for industry to do its own policing under N.R.A. codes and discipline its own chiselers emphasizes the paramount importance of having labor representatives on all code authorities.

Code authorities, now made up chiefly of employers, may administer, with a fair degree of justice, the provisions governing the various fair and unfair practices in the manufacture and sale of commodities. But it is not reasonable to expect them to administer justly the labor provisions of the codes. To expect a code authority made up of anti-union employers to enforce Section 7-a, which guarantees the workers the right to organize, is absurd.

Moreover, every code contains numerous provisions relative to maximum hours, minimum wages and various other work conditions, which most employers oppose. To expect a code authority made up exclusively of such employers to administer these provisions with justice to the workers is also absurd.

The recent convention of the American Federation of Labor took a rational position on this question, pointing out that in less than 25 out of more than 500 codes so far adopted has labor achieved representation, and that in only five or six of these instances has there been direct union representation on the code authorities. The convention declared:

"Recommendations have again and again been made to the National Recovery Administration that labor representatives be placed on all code authorities. These labor representatives must be given on the code authorities equal in power and in privilege to all other members of the code authorities.

To confer upon code authorities the power to police industry under the codes, without giving labor adequate representation on the enforcement bodies, is an anomaly which should not be considered by responsible government officials, supposed to serve all of the people.

Impartial Officials Needed

The United States Chamber of Commerce declares that business places "high confidence" in S. Clay Williams, newly appointed chairman of the Administrative Division of the National Recovery Administration. Mr. Williams is chairman of the board of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, and officiates as chairman of the code committee for the cigarette and smoking tobacco manufacturing industry.

In a resolution adopted by the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor it was declared that Mr. Williams, when finally forced to present a cigarette and smoking tobacco code, submitted one which would have permitted the payment of wages as low as 12 cents per hour, and which deprived the President of the United States of the mandatory power contained in other codes to amend or modify them; and further that Mr. Williams has refused to participate in any hearing or meeting with representatives of the workers of the cigarette and smoking tobacco industry and officials of the N.R.A., and has stated that "40 cents per hour is an excessive minimum wage to be made effective for skilled workers."

The convention instructed the Executive Council to call the attention of President Roosevelt to the biased and unfair attitude of Mr. Williams toward labor and to suggest an impartial investigation of his activities as an officer of the National Recovery Administration.

In justification of its action, the convention called attention to the impropriety of appointing individuals to positions under the National Industrial Recovery Act whose public record has been one of opposition to trade unionism, collective bargaining, and the principles and definite provisions embodied in Section 7-a and 7-b of the National Industrial Recovery Act. In following the instruction of the convention, the Federation officials may be sure of the whole-hearted support of the rank and file of its membership.

Enthusiasm Lacking

Report from the national capital is that the Roosevelt administration finds little joy in General Hugh S. Johnson's action in opening an office in Washington as a consultant and adviser to private clients on N.R.A. codes; further, that aside from the appearance of the thing, the administration has little doubt as to the position Johnson will take where the interests of his clients clash with the N.R.A. or other alphabetical set-ups of the New Deal.

It is stated that Johnson gives no indication of an intention to appear before N.R.A. at any time—and indeed that probably will not be necessary. Johnson is intimately familiar with the way in which some of the jig-saw puzzles that pass for codes today were put together, and he is in a strategic position to advise private clients, if he wishes to do so, how provisions of codes that are proving burdensome may be made less so, or in fact, practically nullified.

That some of these provisions, especially under Section 7-a relating to labor unions, have been found burdensome is manifest in the number of cases, such as the Weirton steel case, that have grown out of their application.

It is quite conceivable that a big employer, faced with a burdensome provision, may find it well worth while to hand over a fee of \$50,000 or more for a little inside expert advice on "How to crack a code."

Johnson launched his Washington office with an indirect assault upon the industrial workers and labor unions of the country. He proclaimed that a 30-hour week would produce "a depression that would turn your hair gray." He failed to say how he arrived at such a conclusion, but as a slap at labor unions, and as a bid for fee-paying clients, it was a success.

General Labor News

Asserting that there are 59,000 persons registered in New Orleans with the United States Employment Service, John T. Wentz of the United States Department of Labor makes an appeal that employers set no maximum age limit for workers.

Of 465 approved N.R.A. codes, 120 of them authorized lower minimum wages for women than for men. Since the enactment of the Recovery act this wage discrimination has been one of the major points of argument, organized labor and others protesting vigorously against the sex differentials.

It is stated that the future policy of the N.R.A. will be to give publicity to deliberate violations of the National Industrial Recovery Act. It has been the policy of the Compliance Division heretofore to keep confidential the handling of complaints of code violations and facts as to specific cases adjusted.

In an address before the international convention of the Disciples of Christ, Rev. Raphael H. Miller, of Washington, D. C., stated the time is past when social responsibility can be shunted to the sidetrack while private gain takes the right of way and that "once social service was the by-product of industry, but in the future private profit will be the by-product of Christian administration of the social functions."

The construction industry's code provides for regional agreements on wages, hours and other conditions of employment, to be reached by collective bargaining. The agreement recently reached by electricians and contractors in the region of Portland, Oregon, provided for a minimum of \$1.25 an hour for journeymen and \$1.50 an hour for foremen, with the six-hour day and five-day week.

Federal relief rolls are approaching last winter's high mark of 4,700,000 families. Four million families, or more than 17,000,000 persons, received relief checks from the government in August, the latest available figures show. Drought conditions in the Midwest caused the rise from the July figure of 3,800,000 families. The record high since the government began pouring millions into relief was last April after C.W.A. disbanded, when 4,700,000 families were on the rolls.

Two defendants were found not guilty of criminal syndicalism in a verdict directed by Superior Judge Maxwell McNutt in San Mateo county last week. Witnesses told of the distribution of what the prosecution termed inflammatory pamphlets, but the court after reading the pamphlets produced in evidence asserted that no violation of the law could be found in them, and though they advocated a change in government it was not advocated for accomplishment by violent means.

Joseph Ott, managing director of the Royal Weaving Company, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, is reported to have proposed to President Roosevelt a plan to reduce unemployment in the textile industry. He advocates abolishment of all overtime work and the two and three-shift system. He proposed that the industry agree that only four looms be assigned to each worker, and asked a standard forty-hour week. With this plan, he said: "In thirty days we will be short of textile workers."

Efforts of N.R.A. compliance and enforcement agencies have resulted in restitution of \$788,422 in back wages to workmen between June 16 and September 29, 1934. This sum represents the amount repaid workers through intervention of N.R.A.'s own agencies, and does not include the wages restored through efforts of various industries' code authorities. It is the difference between the amounts actually paid workers as wages and what should have been paid them under their codes. During the period surveyed, restitution of back

wages was made in 8736 cases, involving 35,148 employees.

In its last two annual conferences, the International Labor Organization has discussed the possibility of an international agreement to shorten working hours, by law, as a means of spreading employment. Workers' delegates favored agreement on reduction of hours without corresponding reduction of wages, and many government delegates testified to the willingness of their governments to embark upon some experiment in hours reduction. But none of the proposals put forward was acceptable to the necessary majority and the subject was postponed for further discussion at the annual conference next spring.

Union employees of two Denver furniture factories in a strike that lasted only 24 hours won a wage increase and, what is more important, union recognition. Attempted negotiations had been in progress for six months. Non-union members also left their jobs in sympathy with the organized workers. Following a hearing by the State Industrial Commission an award had been made in which the workers were granted a five-day, 40-hour week, a 15 per cent wage increase and recommendations that a collective bargaining agreement be arrived at. Up until the walkout the employers have steadfastly refused to recognize the award of the commission.

Recommendations

An error appeared in last week's issue of the Labor Clarion in the list of recommendations made by the recent convention of the State Federation of Labor on measures pending before the voters of California at the coming election. The error was in giving State Proposition No. 2 (permitting the sale of drinks in hotels), as having received the Federation's indorsement, when as a matter of fact the Federation made NO RECOMMENDATION on that measure, and the attention of our readers is directed to this correction of the error—one that is sincerely regretted. The corrected list of the Federation's recommendations follows:

- No. 1—Veterans' welfare bond act of 1933..Yes
- No. 3—Selection of judges (initiative).....No
- No. 8—Constitutional convention (A.C.R. 17) Yes
- No. 10—Claims and budgets (S.C.A. 21).....No
- No. 11—Making State Board of Education elective (initiative)Yes
- No. 13—Local option (initiative).....No
- No. 14—Superior Court judges (A.C.A. 98)....No
- No. 15—Superior Court—Judicial election districts (A.C.A. 73).....Yes
- No. 16—Municipal courts (A.C.A. 35).....Yes
- No. 21—Eminent domain (S.C.A. 48).....Yes
- No. 23—Unemployment relief bonds.....Yes

San Francisco Charter Amendments

On page 10 of this issue of the paper, in the minutes of the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, will be found in detail the Council's recommendations on the proposed amendments to the city charter, which amendments will also be voted on in the coming election along with the state propositions above mentioned. Union labor voters and their friends should make especial note of these recommendations of the Council on the charter amendments, some of which are of vital importance to the well-being of the labor movement. The Council advises a "YES" vote on Charter Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 10; a "NO" vote on Nos. 9 and 11, and makes no recommendation on Nos. 4 and 8.

A subtle effort is being made to eliminate the union label, shop card and working button. The way to defeat this is by demanding them at all times.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

Reaction dies hard.

Business doesn't want to pay higher taxes.

Business doesn't want this; business doesn't want that.

Business can't get it through its thick head yet that business no longer sits upon a throne before which the multitudes must bow and scrape the last nickle out of their pocket and the last patch of skin off their knees—and other places.

And it is whispered that the administration is going to reassure business.

Well, business shouldn't be butchered and made to serve as the sandwich filling for a Roman holiday.

That isn't part of any fair program.

But this returning tendency to stand up and try the dictatorial stunt can only react against business to bring upon it more contempt than ever.

* * *

There wasn't any restraint upon business in 1929. It had the world by the tail and the swing was all with the wind. So what happened?

Ten million people are still out of work as a result of a plunge that threw fully fifteen million workers into the streets in one of the most awful calamities of world history.

It takes nerve now to step forth and try to tell the nation how to run itself—nerve on the part of that famous wrecking crew.

Just now southern textile manufacturers are giving an example of piggishness—they're famous for it—by demanding no more government interference, while in the same breath demanding that the government arrange trade agreements for them so they can export more cloth at a profit. All take and no give. It's a great idea!

* * *

Now here's a guess. If the administration starts leaning toward business at the expense of its social justice program, then labor will begin doing some leaning.

But that isn't probable, on the basis of all known facts. The social legislation program is being broadened, rather than contracted.

There is a real possibility that the legislation to go through this winter will make last year's crop seem tame and pale by comparison.

There may be a shocking invasion of the pasture wherein the sacred cows are kept.

All of which leads to just one conclusion: Business will have respect and protection only in so far as it can point the way to re-employment. If it insists upon the old game, which piles up unemployment, then it is clearly going to be too bad for business and very much too bad, at that.

* * *

Business, of and for its own sake, isn't worth very much of a headache. What we call business is simply a method—a way of doing things. There isn't anything holy about any given way of doing things.

If one way doesn't work, then some other way may work and surely some other way must be tried.

The President doesn't accept unemployment as a permanent and necessary thing—neither does labor. Business, thus far, doesn't accept anything else.

There's a show-down coming 'round the bend, tra la la.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following from the ranks of organized labor have passed away since the last report: George M. Casey of Teamsters' Union No. 85; Martin G. Johnson, Carpenters' Union No. 483; Ernst O. Burki, Steam and Operating Engineers No. 64; Henry Osterloh, Musicians' Union No. 6; and Mrs. Grace Vernor, Typographical Union No. 21.

President Acts on "Stretch Out" Evil

More complete justification could hardly be asked for the textile strike, and for the calling off of that great protest action by the textile workers, than is contained in the four executive orders from the White House last week, which strike at the heart of the textile stretch-out system.

The effect of these four orders is to create the Textile Work Assignment Board, with functions of investigating and controlling the whole field of the stretch-out (or specialization).

No Change in Work Burden

In general, the orders provide that there shall be no change in the work assignment burden in any machine textile process, except when there is a change in the character of the material or product, or in the nature of the machinery used. In the latter case there shall be no increase of the work burden over that which controlled during the period prior to September, 1934, except upon fulfillment of conditions laid down. Burden of proof is placed upon management.

Employers may petition for modification, but the changes may not be made until the lapse of a six weeks' period, during which there may be petition of the workers for investigation and correction of hardships in the changes proposed.

Petitions may be filed at any time by the workers for investigation of existing stretch-out conditions, and these may be modified upon order of the board if the conditions are found to involve excessive effort on the part of workers.

Union Is Authorized Representative

Thus that part of the textile industry where the workers have felt most keenly the impact of the mass production process, comes under the immediate and authoritative scrutiny of the representatives of the collective bargaining power of the workers.

The selection of the plants to be scrutinized, for the study of the stretch-out system as practiced in the industry, is to include plants named by the United Textile Workers. This provision

has been tacitly accepted by the code authorities of the cotton, silk and wool industries, respectively. Their action upon this program can not be taken otherwise than as an industry-wide recognition of the United Textile Workers as the authorized representatives of the workers in the industry.

These results will long stand as the fruition of a strike which was the most complete demonstration in the history of American labor of an organized capacity for united action under self-imposed discipline. When half a million men and women can make the showing made by the United Textile Workers, they have merited all that can be gained by the carrying out of this program.

President of Labor Council Speaks For Householders at Rate Hearing

At the meeting of the Public Utilities Commission last Monday night various proposals were heard with respect to the reduction in water rates in San Francisco, that will soon take effect.

The reduction is made possible through an earned surplus of nearly \$2,000,000 by the municipally owned water department, and it is said will mean an annual saving of \$700,000 in local water bills.

The proposed rates to 80,000 of the 108,000 consumers include a 70 cents per month service charge and charge of 25.9 cents per 100 cubic feet of water consumed. For larger consumers 10 per cent is deducted from the service charge and the cubic foot rate is reduced as the consumption increases.

Represented at the meeting were speakers from the small water users, the home owners, hotels, and commercial and industrial users. Speaking for the small householder and labor Edward Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, declared that it would be unfair to single out any particular class for special rate reduction, and declared for a flat reduction for all classes of consumers.

WAITRESSES' ANNUAL DANCE

The annual dance of the Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers' Union of San Francisco will be held this year on the evening of Saturday, November 3. California Hall, Polk and Turk streets, will be the place, with music by Joe Catalano, "King of the Banjo," and dancing will be continuous from 8 to 1 o'clock. Admission tickets for gentlemen are 50 cents, and members of the union are busily engaged in promoting their sale, at the same time urging that the purchaser make special effort to be in attendance and participate in the cordial welcome and festivities of the evening.

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A. F. of L. Survey Stresses Debt Menace

Industrial activity must be quickly increased, lest the nation be overwhelmed by fast rising government debt, the American Federation of Labor warns in its monthly survey of business. Industrial production must be largely increased as a means of "putting the unemployed back to work" in private employment, the Federation adds.

Urging a joint effort by industry, labor and government to promote business recovery, the Federation says:

"Today we are in a race between rising production and rising debt. We can not afford to lose time.

"Our immediate need is to increase production and buying power; to cut through red tape and lift industry quickly to higher levels."

Rising Debt Causes Fear

Pointing out that the cost of maintaining the unemployed is rapidly piling up federal debt, the survey asserts this is bringing fear in the business world that is stopping the progress of recovery. It goes on to say:

"In 1929 our national income was \$83,032,000,000 and our national debt \$16,185,000,000; in 1933 income was \$38,900,000,000 and debt \$27,053,000,000.

"If we add to the federal debt our state and local debts, which have also been greatly increased by emergency relief expenses, the total indebtedness of all government is shown to be over \$45,000,000,000, or more than our present income.

"This is a serious situation, and it can not long continue without undermining government credit."



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City Unites to Defeat Charter Amendment 11

San Francisco labor, business, industry, civic leaders and organizations are solidly united to defeat City Charter Amendment No. 11 in the November 6 election.

This fact is indicated by the representative organizations which have condemned the measure. These organizations represent a cross section of San Francisco's public opinion and include labor, business, professional, land owning, civic and political groups, and have gone publicly on record against City Charter Amendment No. 11 as an ill-timed measure to reduce city employees' salaries, to pave the way for reduction of salaries in private employment, to destroy buying power, and put a drastic check on San Francisco's economic recovery. Opinions voiced by prominent citizens are as follows:

Give Voice to Opposition

Mayor Angelo Rossi: "A study of this measure can not fail to convince any impartial citizen that its enactment will not benefit the taxpayer, but rather will impose hardships on all ranks of labor and upon the commercial and industrial life of our city, which is dependent, for its very existence, upon maintenance and increase of purchasing power."

Edward G. Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council: "Adoption of No. 11 would directly attack wage standards. It proposes to reduce municipal salaries and to set up permanent standardization of wages at a low level. This will similarly affect wage standards in all other employment."

J. W. Maillard, Jr., president San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and W. P. F. Brawner, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, in a joint statement declare: "The method for effective salary standardization attempted by Amendment 11 is neither effective nor proper and may be fraught with serious complications."

In a set of resolutions adopted by the Asphalt Pavers' Union No. 84, it is pointed out to the voters that Amendment No. 11 "is presented in a manner calculated to mislead and deceive them. It does not protect the employees receiving up to \$175 per month, for by devious ways through 'standardization' it cuts all employees, even those who may be receiving less than \$100 per month." The resolution continues: "What a reward for faithful service! Three distinct and separate pay cuts for the city employees of San Francisco, who have at all times given freely of their time and money in the cause of charity and civic betterment. During the past three years they have voluntarily given approximately \$6,000,000 for the relief of their less fortunate fellow citizens. We

remind the voters that when they adopted the new Charter they then pledged to their employees that the wages and salaries they were then receiving would never be permanently reduced. They are now asked to break that solemn pledge. What will be the answer of the voters to that dishonorable plea?"

N.R.A. Hearing in This City on Plasterers' and Lathers' Agreement

An N.R.A. bulletin states that a public hearing will be held October 31, in Polk Hall, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, on a labor agreement submitted by employees and employers in the plastering and lathing contracting division of the construction industry in California. A representative of the N.R.A. will conduct the hearing.

Proposed minimum wages include \$2 an hour for modelers, \$1.25 for plasterers and lathers, and 83½ cents for laborers, with time and a half for overtime. Apprentices progress from 25 per cent of the journeyman wage in the first year to 75 per cent in the fourth year. There is maximum six-hour, five-day week.

Labor participants in the agreement are: Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association; California State Council of Lathers of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, and International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.

ORGANIZATION PROGRESSING

Reporting in the Labor Council last week the service men in the filling stations stated that progress was being made in their organization efforts. As one of the newer units in the labor movement they asked for support to the extent that when having the gasoline tank filled or other auto service of that nature all union men and their friends ask the service station man if he is a member of the Filling Station Employees' Union No. 19570, and extend patronage to members of this new organization. While all employees in these stations have not as yet been contacted by the officers of the union, they can be given valuable assistance in the meantime if customers make known to the station attendant a desire to be served by those who are putting their shoulders to the wheel of the union labor movement. The members of No. 19570 have a printed card for display in stations where their working conditions are being observed. Look for that card, or for a member who is affiliated with the union—and drive a few blocks further in the search.

MORE ACCESSORIES NEEDED

In the Geyserville (Calif.) "Press" a woman correspondent flings this one for the automobile technicians to think over: "Another great thing about the good old days of the horse and buggy was that the drivers didn't have to commit to memory about a thousand traffic rules and be liable to arrest for breaking any of them. Besides, no one was arrested for drunken driving because when our husbands imbibed too freely the horse had sense enough to take them home without climbing a P. G. & E. light pole."

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French Named Labor Compliance Officer

Will J. French, one of the most widely and favorably known trade unionists in California, has been named State N.R.A. Labor Compliance Officer. Announcement of the appointment came from Donald Renshaw, N.R.A. Regional Director for the eleven western states, who, it was stated, feels that the broad experience of Mr. French will effect a co-ordination in the work that will prove a very important factor for industrial recovery in this region.

In earlier years Mr. French was actively connected with the union movement in San Francisco and served as president of the Labor Council, and of the local Typographical Union, in which latter organization he yet retains active membership. He was named a member of the State Industrial Accident Commission by the then Governor Johnson and to the same position by Governor Young. While serving as the Commission's chairman he also held the position of Director of the State Department of Industrial Relations and, as such, a member of the governor's cabinet. For five years he was a lecturer on economics at the University of California. Last January, Mr. French was named a member of a board of three by the federal government to study the agricultural labor conditions in the Imperial Valley of California.

Announcement has also been made by Director Renshaw of the appointment of L. J. Lazarus of San Francisco and R. E. Chadwick of Los Angeles as associate labor compliance officers respectively for northern and southern California.

LOSES BLUE EAGLE RIGHT

Acting on recommendations of the N.R.A. Compliance Council, the National Industrial Recovery Board has deprived the Stovall Sales Company of Sacramento of the right to use the Blue Eagle in any manner. Violations of the labor trade practice provisions of the code for the retail trade are given as reason for the action, in the announcement made by the Recovery Administration last week.

MURDER IN THE UNITED STATES

According to the Bureau of Census statistics, there were 12,123 murders in the United States in 1933, but less than 4000 persons were sentenced as homicides. There were 153 legal executions. The total number of violent and accidental deaths from all causes was 123,201.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Last Sunday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 was a good one in every respect. The attendance was more representative of the membership than the average meeting, and the session was animated and productive of results. . . . The roll call of officers immediately after the opening of the meeting revealed only two absentees, the first vice-president and the reading clerk, the latter not having returned to San Francisco from his tour of the East. His duties were taken care of by W. N. Mappin. . . . The membership statement showed an enrollment of 1460, as against 1469 on September 15. . . . The apprentice committee reported Irving J. Kohnke and Raymond Marovich had been given beginners' examinations, and its recommendation that they be permitted to work as local registered apprentices was approved. Leo H. Ferroggiaro, R. H. Foote, D. T. True and L. W. Ullo were reported as having passed satisfactory examinations and were advanced to second grade of their apprenticeship. Weldon D. Wentworth was obligated as an apprentice member of the union. . . . Gene C. Garcia, Edward E. Hale, Oliver D. Olinger, Edward Sarkon, Bruno Scalabrin and Russell I. Wisler, Jr., were initiated as journeyman members. . . . The application of Norman McMillan for an honorable withdrawal card was approved, as was also the application of the Richmond "Banner" for permission to use the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council. . . . J. J. Cantwell and E. R. Whitaker, graduates of the I. T. U. course in printing, were awarded their diplomas. . . . A comprehensive and interesting report of the union's delegates to the recent Chicago convention of the I. T. U. was listened to attentively and commented on extensively. . . . A joint report was presented by the president, secretary and scale committee of the union on a proposition of the Employing Printers' Association of San Francisco. The recommendation that the proposition be accepted by the union was concurred in. . . . Two or three communications from manufacturers, distributors and sales concerns furnished the motif for a healthy discussion of the value and importance of the union label. . . . The offensiveness of Charter Amendment No. 11, which proposes a drastic downward revision of wages and salaries of city and county employees, was given a thorough airing following the reading of resolutions which had been adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council condemning the measure and which advised all trade unionists, as well as others of the electorate, to register an emphatic "NO" vote against this vicious scheme of a minority group of Pinch Pennies to further contract the two small volume of money now in circulation and to still more greatly minimize the purchasing power of citizens of San Francisco. The council's resolution was unanimously indorsed by the union, and the conductor of the Labor Clarion's "Run o' the Hook" column likewise unanimously instructed to give widest publicity to the attitude of the membership and the action of the union on Char-

ter Amendment No. 11. To protect your own wage level and to at least maintain your present standard of living, you are again wisely admonished to give "No. 11" a sock with a "No" vote. The undesirability of this malicious legislation should be of sufficient importance to you to urge you to the polls to cast a ballot against it on Tuesday, November 6. Another Labor Council resolution to receive unanimous indorsement of the union was the one advising a negative vote on Amendment No. 11 on the state ballot, which has to do with the election of members of the State Board of Education. Adoption of this amendment would make it almost impossible for a member or members of organized labor or any persons without ample means to aspire to a position on this board. The set-up of the board under the method proposed by this State Amendment No. 11 would, in all likelihood, be all bad, and therefore most unsatisfactory to the thousands of parents in the state who now have, or who will for the next ten years, children enrolled in the public schools. There is another good reason why every worker, especially those engaged in the printing trades, should oppose the amendment. Its adoption would menace the present quite satisfactory conditions under which the state printing department at Sacramento is conducted and administered, and ultimately may result in discontinuing the printing of school textbooks there. The executive committee was instructed to circularize all sister typographical unions in the state, advising them of the action of the Labor Council and Typographical Union No. 21 on State Amendment No. 11. There should be no confusion in the minds of local voters as to how to vote on both of these propositions. Both are numbered eleven, and a "No" vote on each is unhesitatingly recommended. . . . Two applications for the old age pension were approved by the union. . . . Charles Crawford of the "Chronicle" chapel, who is a member of the auditing committee, was elected a delegate to the Labor Council by acclamation, vice Ralph Trickle, resigned. . . . The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

A so-called man is making the rounds of San Francisco printing offices, claiming he is a member of the Typographical Union, that he lost his card by accident in or near Los Angeles, and making a financial appeal that his card may be recovered. Beware. This chap presented himself at the offices of the union and unfolded the same story. He was instructed how to proceed to regain the lost article. Do not allow him to prey upon your sympathy or your generosity. He made but one appearance at union headquarters. That was some weeks ago. Apparently he discovered the officers were familiar with his style of pitching, for he never returned.

The legion of friends of Alanson Folger, "Call-Bulletin" linotype operator, are extending to him their heartfelt sympathy in the loss of his beloved wife, Florence Folger, whose life came to a tragic end in an automobile accident near Tracy last Sunday. Mr. Folger suffered serious injuries which required his hospitalization. Riding with the Folgers, who were returning home from a week-end excursion to Sonora, were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Melvin of Oakland, who also were injured in the crash. Slippery highway, caused by Sunday's rainstorm, caused the machine to skid and lunge over a twelve-foot embankment. Mrs. Folger was laid to her final rest last Tuesday morning. The Folger home was in Forty-second street, Oakland.

Mrs. Grace Vernor, who was a member of Typographical Union No. 21 and the wife of Robert G. Vernor, also affiliated to the union, succumbed to a heart ailment at Middlefield Hospital, Redwood City, Friday, October 19. Bereft of a devoted and loving wife and mother are the husband and two children, William and Mary Elizabeth Vernor. Following private services at the parlors of Laynge & Tinney in Redwood City the remains of Mrs. Vernor were cremated and the

ashes forwarded to Lampas, Tex., for inurnment. Members of the union are sorrowing with Mr. Vernor and his children in their bereavement.

The Pacific Coast edition of the "Wall Street Journal" Saturday, October 20, 1934, commemorated its fifth anniversary. In honor of the occasion the Intertype Corporation entertained the force with the printers' most favored refreshments, and as an added attraction presented a motion picture exhibition of their latest models in operation. Publishing its first edition almost coincident with the beginning of the depression, the "Wall Street Journal" has long since firmly established itself in the San Francisco newspaper field and is to be congratulated on its success on this its fifth anniversary. The personnel of all departments, with few exceptions, is the same today as of the day of first publication. In reminiscing over the events of the past five years, those in attendance at the birthday party recalled many happy times in connection with the growth and development of the "Journal," and the members of the staff are predicting a long and prosperous life to the baby of the San Francisco dailies.

"CHRONICLE" CHAPEL NOTES

By C. C.

A sister of Frank Richards was called by death on October 22. Chapel members extended sympathy to their fellow member.

From a national fraternity a charter has been received and it is expected that the school boys (those typists) will soon be flying the banner of the Hella Typa Pia.

John Augustus William McDermott (Jack to you) was the honored guest at a home-coming party Monday evening given by a number of his friends of this chapel. Well, Jack, here's another bit of a welcome home—glad you're back.

Ed Thornton is reported to be much improved. It is sincerely hoped that Ed completely and speedily recovers from his disability.

Union Labor's Demands for 30-Hour Week Will Be Put Up to N.R.A.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington this week says that labor's demands for the thirty-hour week are to be placed directly up to the National Recovery Administration this week by President Green of the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers.

This became certain just as it became known that industry and some farm groups were organizing for a determined stand against compulsory thirty-hour legislation in Congress.

It was further stated that leaders of the Roosevelt administration concede privately a strong front must be erected in Congress to stave off passage of compulsory thirty-hour legislation. The Black bill, containing such a provision, was sidetracked two years ago only by creating N.R.A.

The representatives of labor go directly from the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor to again press the demand—shortening of hours—which from the very beginning, and long prior to the depression, was offered as a solution of the economic collapse.

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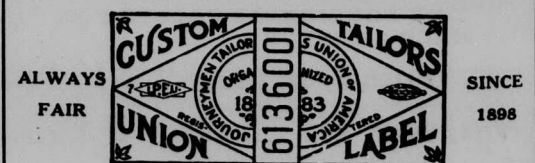
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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

In the absence of President Christie, Vice-President Dominic Del Carlo wielded the gavel at last Sunday's union meeting. Subjects coming before the meeting were handled in a business-like manner. Convening at 1 o'clock, adjournment came at 2:30 p. m. As usual, attendance was good.

C. N. Butler, who was struck by a street car at Geary and Powell streets recently, receiving a skull fracture, is still confined to St. Francis Hospital. His chances of recovery are reported as being favorable. Visitors have been limited to members of his family for a week or so at least.

Otto G. Lepp, of Milwaukee Mailers' Union, an active member of the Democratic party of the State of Wisconsin, has received appointment as state central committeeman of the fifth district of that state and is busily engaged in efforts toward securing the enactment of legislation beneficial to labor.

"Without the M. T. D. U. you lose your identity as mailers," says the St. Louis mailer scribe in the October "Typographical Journal." Some six healthy mailer unions have had no affiliation with the M. T. D. U. for several years. If, as mailer members of the I. T. U. only, the so-called "outlaw" unions have suffered any loss of identity, we would like to have the St. Louis scribe enlighten us.

Otto Lepp, Milwaukee scribe, in the October "Typographical Journal," is deserving of support of all fair-minded members in his contention that the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. is wrong in crediting as dues from an "outlaw" union, dues voluntarily paid by certain "die-hard" members of said unions. These voluntary dues, or donations, to a crumbling M. T. D. U. do not pass through the official channels of "outlaw" unions. The action of the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. in this matter is misleading. But, as the writer has previously stated, it is in line with the time-worn policies of the M. T. D. U. officers to preach fair play, while practicing just the opposite. And, no doubt, it is one of the main reasons why the M. T. D. U. finds itself in the predicament, of loss of prestige, it stands in today.

Filing of Motion Brings Mooney

Case Before U. S. Supreme Court

The appeal of Tom Mooney for release from prison has been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. His attorneys have filed a motion to be allowed to file a petition for an original writ of habeas corpus, which writ was recently refused by the federal district court in California.

The writ raises the long-standing question of perjured testimony at Mooney's original trial. Papers in the case are said to recite the entire history thereof, and to charge that the State of California has denied any judicial process by which he can be freed after discovery that his conviction was obtained by the use of perjured testimony.

Chief Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court gave immediate permission to file papers on the motion presented this week. This does not mean, however, that the court had taken jurisdiction. It merely grants permission to counsel for Mooney to file the necessary papers. Press dispatches state that a decision from the court on whether permission is granted to begin habeas corpus proceedings is expected about November 5.

T. J. KANE

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FOOD OF QUALITY

34 Third Street San Francisco Garfield 0541

A. F. of L. Opens Its Campaign For Election of Labor's Friends

Following its recently announced purpose, when forwarding questions to different candidates for Congress as to their attitude on various measures of interest to organized labor, as well as to the general social welfare, the American Federation of Labor has plunged with vigor into the election campaign in several states.

Special letters have been mailed by President William Green to all organized labor in Montana, indorsing Senator Burton D. Wheeler; West Virginia, Rush D. Holt; Ohio, Vic Donahey; Rhode Island, Senator Felix Hebert, and Connecticut, Francis T. Maloney. Definite opposition has been expressed against Fess, Hatfield, Walcott and Reed.

In addition to these states, it has also become known that the Federation will support Senator Copeland, New York, for re-election, and Senator La Follette, Wisconsin. John M. Robinson, Ninth Kentucky district, will be supported for the House.

Approval or disapproval of political candidates by organized labor is not based on party lines, but in keeping with the Federation's declaration to "Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them; whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices; whether executive, legislative or judicial." Indorsement or opposition is based upon the established record and advance statements of candidates respecting their attitude toward measures in which organized labor is vitally interested.

Union Label Shoes

There is a decided improvement in the demand for Union-Made Shoes—and some confusion, because many shoes are now stamped "Union Made." Be careful!—only shoes bearing the label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union are really union made.

The Bender Shoe Company, 2412 Mission street, pledge to you that when you ask for union shoes, only shoes with the legitimate Boot and Shoe Workers' union label will be given you.

Union shoes cost no more, and are made under better working conditions than shoes without the label—and your demand promotes the cause of organized labor for better working conditions.

The union shoes sold by Bender are priced from \$4.00 to \$6.50 and are styled in dress and work shoes. The store also carries a complete line of waterproof shoes suitable for brewery workers, dairymen and others.

Bender's employ only Union Clerks.

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FRANK O'BRIEN, Manager.

—Advt.

Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

The California Cafe, 1515 Fillmore street, has signed up, and agreed to all conditions, and now has our house card in the window. About twelve union workers are now employed in this house, so you can be sure, if you eat there, of good service.

Taxi drivers, take notice: The Cat and Fiddle, 1015 Fillmore street, is unfair; please stay away.

The Boot Cafe, 1528 Fillmore street, is also unfair. There is a news vendor outside this house.

Auto Mechanics, the Spark Plug, at 1019 Van Ness avenue, has high school students working in this place for their meals. Do your best to help us put some men to work for wages. Pass the word along automobile row.

The Harbour Fish Grotto, at Fisherman's Wharf, has gone haywire. Don't eat in this house.

We have a news vendor on the Sunset Cafeteria, on Mason street. This place is an old sore with our unions.

The Terminal Lunch, 68 Market street, is O. K.

Longshoremen, the Silver Leaf, 263 Embarcadero, the North Star Cafe, 989 Embarcadero and Pier 46 should be avoided.

The Silver Fox, 5 Pacific street, is another bum joint. There is a news vendor on here.

Don't forget that Clinton, Foster's, Pig 'n' Whistle, and the White Log Taverns are still on our unfair list. Also be sure you stay away from the Federal Cafe, on Market street. This is run by a group of Chinese, with white girls for help. If you want noodles, get your wife or sister to cook them for you, or else get them in a union restaurant.

LABOR SCHOOL OPENS HERE

Conducting evening classes in more than a dozen courses of interest to members of trade unions, the San Francisco Workers School has been opened at 463 Hayes street. Its promoters state in their announcement that the school is designed primarily for active workers in the labor movement and that it grew out of a demand for instruction arising out of the problems facing organized labor today; further, that "one of the courses, 'Trade Union Organization,' is a study of such questions as the problems of industrial versus craft unionism, of arbitration versus strikes, and of the recent 'truce' proposed by the Roosevelt administration." The tuition fee is \$1 for a three months' course, and classes meet weekly. M. Radcliffe, J. Wilson, G. Maurer, Albert Brown and A. Mallett are announced as among those who are in charge of classes.

The watchword of organized labor should be, "Seek the union label when buying anything, large or small."

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone. Market 0056.

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, October 19, 1934

Called to order at 8 p. m., by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Federation of Teachers No. 61, Con Davis and Miss Bernice Olney, vice Manuel J. Jacobs and G. M. Klingner. Refinery Workers' Union No. 50, Harry Cook. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council, also copy of their resolution opposing Charter Amendment No. 11, reducing salaries of city employees. From Photo-Engravers' Union, stating the Emporium and San Francisco "Shopping News" are patronizing non-union engraving firms. Eloesser-Heynemann Company, inviting representatives of unions to inspect their plant at 1161 Mission street, next Thursday afternoon.

Request Complied With—From Lithographers' Union asking Council to circularize central labor bodies on Pacific Coast informing them that Western Stopper Company, manufacturer of crowns for beer bottles, etc., is fair to their organization.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Homeless Children Hospital, soliciting donation. Resolution of Electrical Workers No. 151, demanding enforcement of Raker act and municipal distribution of electric power generated at Hetch Hetchy.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Letter from California State Employees' Association, urging indorsement of Proposition No. 7 on State ballot, regulating state civil service.

Resolution of Delegate C. F. Coughlan of Technical Engineers and Draftsmen, opposing Proposition No. 11 on State ballot. After lengthy debate, resolution adopted, and action of Council will be communicated to central bodies of California. Resolution reads:

"Whereas, There will appear on the November

ballot Constitutional Amendment No. 11 providing for an elective State Board of Education of ten members, each member to be chosen from an area comprising two adjoining Congressional districts; and

"Whereas, The elective board serving without pay, will hold office for ten years with two members retiring every second year; and

"Whereas, To run for election in a district as large as two Congressional districts means the expenditure of huge sums of money to meet campaign costs; and

"Whereas, A board member who will serve without pay must therefore be able to finance his own election or must accept donations from privileged groups; and

"Whereas, Whenever appointed by the Board, the Director of Education will hold office so long as he can control six Board members; and

"Whereas, The State Superintendent of Instruction now chosen by and directly responsible to the people, will be replaced by a State Director of Education, appointed and responsible to the Board, who will also fix his salary and term of office; and

"Whereas, The fact that the Board can be changed only by the very slow and very uncertain process of electing two new members each second year will in practice make the State Director of Education a final power in State politics, and will ordinarily place him beyond the reach of the people; and

"Whereas, The electors in any one of these large districts may vote for but one member of the Board of Education in ten years; and

"Whereas, This proposed amendment removes farther from the hands of the electors of the State the control of their public school system; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council go on record as opposed to State Amendment No. 11 for the best interests of the public school system of California."

Resolution of California Conference of Allied Printing Trades, urging all labor bodies to oppose any reduction in school budget of the State, and to assist State Board of Education in endeavor to secure sufficient number of school text-books. Adopted. Resolution reads:

"Whereas, The State Department of Education budget for the State publication of text-books has been drastically cut by the last Legislatures; and

"Whereas, There is now a serious condition confronting the children in the public schools, in that there is a great shortage of elementary text-books; and

"Whereas, Because of this lack of funds, the pupils of the elementary grades are compelled to use the same text-books over an extended period of years, these text-books being used by many different children and in dilapidated condition during the successive school terms; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that we hereby place ourselves on record as opposing any attempt to curtail the budget to be submitted by the Department of Education to the next Legislature, and request all labor and civic organizations in the name of the welfare of the children in the schools of the State of California to indorse and support this action; further

"Resolved, That we lend full assistance to the California State Board of Education to the end that a sufficient number of text-books be furnished to the public schools of the State, and include this resolution in the legislative program at the next session of the Legislature."

Minutes of Executive Committee—Controversy of Culinary Unions with Woolworth and Grand department stores; held in committee awaiting outcome of conferences between the parties. Similar action in controversy between Laundry Wagon Drivers and Economy Laundry. Complaint of Hoisting Engineers No. 59 against employment of non-residents on San Francisco-Oakland Bay

Bridge; referred to secretary. Appeal from I. L. A. Defense Committee of Portland; referred to secretary.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners, have unionized the Crossetti Company; thank Milk Wagon Drivers and Culinary Workers for assistance. Photo-Engravers, Elevator Constructors, Carpenters No. 483, Bakery Wagon Drivers, Asphalt Workers, Waiters No. 30, Milk Wagon Drivers, and other unions reported having adopted Council's resolution in opposition to Charter Amendment No. 11. Bakery Wagon Drivers, report two bakeries in South San Francisco have repudiated their agreements. Waitresses No. 48, will give dance in California Hall, November 3. Filling Station Employees, are making progress and thank unions for assistance, and solicit demand for union men in service filling stations. Milk Wagon Drivers, reported on the milk war, and ask union people to insist on delivery of milk to their homes. Longshoremen, are satisfied with arbitration decision in regard to hours and wages, other conditions less satisfactory. Waiters No. 30, made donation to Sinclair campaign fund.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee reported on pending Charter Amendments to the following effect:

Charter Amendment No. 1—Continuous service. Recommend vote Yes.

Charter Amendment No. 2—Controller's reports. Recommend vote Yes.

Charter Amendment No. 3—Adoption of budget and the appropriation ordinance. Recommend vote Yes.

Charter Amendment No. 4—Permits and inspections. No recommendation.

Charter Amendment No. 5—Action by resolution of ordinance. Recommend vote Yes.

Charter Amendment No. 6—Repair of accepted streets. Recommend vote Yes.

Charter Amendment No. 7—Limitation on claims for damages. Recommend vote Yes.

Charter Amendment No. 8—Qualifications and tests. No recommendation.

Charter Amendment No. 9—Suspension and removal. Recommend vote No.

Charter Amendment No. 10—Budget estimates. Recommend vote Yes.

Charter Amendment No. 11—Reduction of salaries of city employees. Council heretofore recommended vote No. Chairman Heidelberg outlined the many objections to this amendment.

Report of committee concurred in.

Receipts, \$691.20; expenditures, \$247.54.

Council adjourned at 10:25 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases and hiring labor. Patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Drednaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Gragnano Products Company.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Sutro Baths.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

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Representative Rights Voted to Brotherhood

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen again emerges as the victor in an election to determine who shall represent employees in collective bargaining. This time it has been chosen as their spokesmen by the train service employees of the Pacific Electric Railway Company in Los Angeles.

Services of the National Mediation Board were invoked to settle a controversy with other "organizations" as to jurisdiction, and an election was ordered among the 1533 employees to determine whether or not over a thousand of them were really sincere in paying dues into the Brotherhood for over a year.

When setting up the Railway Labor act Congress failed to appropriate funds to carry out its purposes. The Los Angeles minority organizations asked for the services of the Mediation Board but when asked to share their part of the expense and to send observers to the polls they refused to comply with the request, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had to foot the entire bill for printing notices and election ballots, and to aid the government mediator in setting up the necessary machinery to conduct the election.

Overwhelming Majority for Brotherhood

When the ballots were counted it was found that of the 552 motormen who cast their vote 439 were for the Brotherhood; of the conductors, 588 out of 772, and of the freight brakemen, flagmen and switchtenders, 87 out of 88. Just another instance, demonstrated with almost monotonous regularity within the past eighteen months, that where fair and untrammelled opportunity is given for expression of their wishes, the great majority of workers will choose to stand together in their own organization in defense of their rights rather than trust to the tender mercies of employer-controlled "unions" or "welfare associations."

The taking of the vote in Los Angeles was the cause of interrupting contract negotiations which had been in progress between the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Pacific Electric Railway management, and these negotiations will very shortly be resumed following official announcement of the result of the election.

PROFITS COME FIRST

In an apparent endeavor to offset the award of a five-day week to employees of the Pittsburgh railways, with about the same pay as for six days, the railway company announced that 73 runs in the daily service would be cut off. This curtailment of service means that inauguration of the five-day week will result in the employment of only 30 more street carmen, although the board which made the award said the principal change "for the better" sought by its decision was to "produce employment."



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716 Market Street

Prosecution Presents Strong Case Against Weirton Steel Company

As the United States government closed the presentation of its side of the case against the Weirton Steel Company, in Federal Court in Washington, close observers expressed the opinion that a very strong case has been presented. Thirty-seven witnesses testified for the government.

Defense attorneys, admittedly clever and capable, are now having their inning and it is known they will use every possible legal means to try to prevent the issuance of an injunction which would prevent the steel firm from interfering with employees in the election of representatives for collective bargaining under Section 7-a.

One of the government witnesses, a former "mill policeman" at the defendant's plant in Weirton, testified that his duties included checking up on the "strongest agitators" among the union men. He said he was instructed to "get any possible thing on them."

A party at which women employees of the Weirton Steel Company were told "if we wanted our bread and butter every day to vote the right way" in the election under the company's employee representation plan was described.

It is possible the case may not be decided until after the first of November.

M'CABE HOME FROM EASTERN TRIP

William P. McCabe, superintendent of the Labor Temple, and well known member of the Molders' Union, returned last week from the convention of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, which was held in Chicago. He was accompanied by Mrs. McCabe, and at the close of the convention they visited New York, Baltimore, Washington and other cities. Only the volume of business in a more densely populated region impressed Mr. McCabe when comparing the present business conditions of San Francisco and the eastern cities. He reports blocks of idle buildings in the latter, unemployment still acute and some rather stiff jolts on prices in various situations which he encountered.

MUNICIPAL RAILROAD PROFITS

In the first three months of the present fiscal year receipts of the San Francisco Municipal Railways were \$802,762 and operating expenses \$769,555. In addition to the \$33,207 favorable balance thus shown, other economies effected will bring profits for the quarter year up to \$41,563.

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Gain for Workers in Order by President

President Roosevelt has reissued an executive order requiring the cotton garment industry to reduce hours of work from 40 to 36 a week, while maintaining weekly wages. The order is effective December 1.

The president's action was taken on recommendation of an impartial investigating committee which had been created under an agreement with the industry.

No Reduction in Wages

The order, in addition to directing that the regular weekly wages shall remain at present figures, provides for an increase of 10 per cent in the piece rate so that these workers will suffer no loss. The order also provides that the N.R.A. Board shall appoint a committee of three to investigate and report by December 1 on the competition faced by the industry from prison labor and sheltered workshops.

It is estimated that about 10,000 new workers will be required in the cotton garment manufacturing industry under the shortened work-week.

Workers Threaten Strike

The original order cutting the work-week and raising wages was issued in August. Representatives of 100 leading cotton garment manufacturers, meeting in New York a few days later, announced their intention not to abide by the order. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and other unions in the industry decided to strike in support of the order, on October 1, when it was to become effective. Strike action was delayed when the President directed a postponement of his original order until October 15, at the same time directing that an investigation be made by a committee of three neutral persons to be named by the National Industrial Recovery Board.

Following hearing, the committee recently reported in favor of the hour cut order, pointing out that the thirty-six-hour week is already in effect with industries competing with the cotton garment industry.

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Assets \$166,835,718.42 Deposits \$153,070,629.77

Capital Paid up \$6,000,000.00

Surplus \$4,000,000.00

Reserves and Undivided Profits . \$3,510,206.77

Total Capital Account . \$13,510,206.77

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PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH

WEST PORTAL BRANCH

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Clement St. and 7th Ave.

Haight and Belvedere Streets

West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Promotional League

Official Minutes of Meeting Held October 17, 1934

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, October 17, 1934, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order by President Thomas A. Rotell at 8 p. m., and on roll call the following were noted absent: B. A. Brundage, A. W. Edwards, S. S. King; excused, Jack Williams, who met with an accident.

Minutes of meeting held October 3 were approved as read.

Communications—From Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. From Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8 in which they commend the work of the League and are instructing their members to co-operate; also stating the Emporium department store has refused to co-operate with their union to have their advertising cuts made in a union shop; that many of the cuts in the San Francisco "Shopping News" are non-union made; delegates were requested to report this fact to their members; filed. From United Garment Workers' Union No. 204, Cleveland, Ohio, stating that Gray's store carries a line of union clothing made by their members; request to post letter.

Bills—Referred to the trustees.

Secretary's Report—The Johnson Clothing Co., in the Mission district, complained that in ordering a stock of suits from Keller, Heumann & Thompson of Rochester, N. Y., it was found that the United Garment Workers' union label did not appear thereon, but the label of another organization contrary to an agreement made; the matter was referred to President T. A. Rickert of the United Garment Workers. Assisted at the Union Label Exhibit at the A. F. of L. convention; many delegates were so impressed with the variety of union label merchandise that some laid in a supply before leaving. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Photo-Engravers' Union gave a resume of their strike five years ago, the shops they have now organized, the unfair attitude of the Emporium and work for their members; names of union shops can be obtained from the secretary of the League. Hatters' Union report they are going along fairly good, gaining new members, more stores using local product, organizing local in Los Angeles; look for the Hatters' union label, and beware of substitutes and fake labels. Ice Wagon Drivers' Union stated they bought their Labor Day outfit from Eagleson & Co., but do not think it fair that this firm should advertise and push the sale of the non-union Stetson hat; work is still fair. United Garment Workers' Union No. 131 request a more urgent demand for their label on all ready-to-wear garments. Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 44 state posters are working a forty-hour five-day week; Billers' work is picking up for the election period. Carpenters' Union No. 22 report that contractors are not giving the old-timers the work they should get; that much chiseling is going on as there are three or four codes prevailing; sending resolution to all carpenter unions to recognize but one code; having trouble with the Bohemian

and Olympic clubs. Sign Painters' Union report commercial work good, advertising work fair. Window Cleaners' Union report progress in signing up new firms; apparent demand for union workers. Pressmen's Union report work fair. Pile Drivers' Union state all working. Grocery Clerks' Union report Mr. Hunken still refuses to unionize his stores. Office Employees' Union ask you to vote against No. 11 on the ballot; this amendment means a pay cut. Molders' Union state work not so good; still organizing; have a union label section in their new constitution; expect to use their union label again.

Trustees—Approved all bills. Same were ordered paid.

By-Law Committee—To meet at adjournment.

Good and Welfare—Discussion as to why the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union label cannot be used any more. Discussion on Gallenkamp Shoe Co. employing union clerks but do not carry union label shoes.

Receipts—\$63.15; bills paid, \$26.00.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m., to meet November 7.

"Educate women in their spending power for the union label, card and button."

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT

Employment in the manufacturing industries of California in September, compared with the same month last year, shows an increase of 7.9 per cent and an increase of 9.3 per cent in payrolls. The figures, however, are exclusive of the fruit and vegetable canning industry, with their seasonal decline, which registered 53.7 per cent decrease in employment and 57.9 per cent decrease in payrolls when compared with September of last year.

CHARGES AGAINST THREAD COMPANY

Discrimination through refusal to re-employ any worker on strike has resulted in charges being sent to the Textile Labor Relations Board against the Clark Thread Company of Clarksdale, Ga. Circulars are being distributed by this company to its workers to the effect that "advices reaching here from widely scattered mill centers in the South tell of a revulsion among mill workers against union leadership." Francis J. Gorman is charged with having a "Napoleonic complex."

Gas and Electric Company Offers Lower Rate to Sell Surplus Power

As an inducement to its customers, both in homes and commercial establishments to use more electricity for lighting or operating appliances, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is offering a reduction of one-half the regular rate for all extra electricity consumed.

The new rate will go into effect following December meter readings and will be in operation for one year. As example, the customer who had an electric bill of \$3 last January but through the use of additional electrical equipment has increased his use of power so that his bill at regular rates would be \$6, will receive a reduction of \$1.50.

The company announces it has a large volume of surplus power, desires to dispose of it on an advantageous basis to both the company and the customer, and that the new rate offers the surplus at a low cost, provided it is used for additional service.

MOTOR TRAVEL INCREASE

This year is proving the best motor touring year in the United States since 1928. If the current trend holds for the remainder of the year, and indications are that it will, motor tourist expenditures for 1934 will amount to \$625,000,000 more than the expenditures for last year. Northern and Central California and the Pacific Northwest had one of the best summers in years. The California State Automobile Association reported that through August 349,000 out-of-state cars had come into California this year, as compared with 276,000 cars for the same period last year.

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